

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system. This includes understanding the hardware, software, and network architecture.

2. The second step is to analyze the system's performance. This involves monitoring various metrics such as response time, throughput, and error rates.

3. The third step is to identify potential bottlenecks. This can be done by analyzing the system's performance data and identifying areas where the system is slowing down or failing.

4. The fourth step is to implement optimizations. This can involve upgrading hardware, optimizing software, or reconfiguring the network.

5. The fifth step is to test the optimized system. This involves running the system under various loads and conditions to ensure that the optimizations have been effective.

6. The sixth step is to monitor the system's performance over time. This helps to identify any new bottlenecks or issues that may arise.

7. The seventh step is to document the results of the optimization process. This includes creating a report that details the findings and the actions taken.

8. The eighth step is to communicate the results to the relevant stakeholders. This ensures that everyone is aware of the system's performance and the steps taken to improve it.

9. The ninth step is to review the optimization process. This helps to identify any areas for improvement and ensures that the process is effective.

10. The tenth step is to implement the optimized system. This involves deploying the optimized system to the production environment.

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INTERFERENCE SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

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